

Born in Portugal 60 years ago.

He had very little schooling, and worked ~~for~~ for his father on a small ranch. After he left school.

As he had a few friends in America they advised him to come here. At the age of 19 he came to New York and secured work on an estate. He learned to take care of horses. After working in New York for about 10 years, he decided to come to California. Since coming here, he has worked at many jobs, such as ranching and laboring. He is at present doing odd jobs in Oakland.

He is unmarried.

He has had no talents for music or is he mechanically inclined.

Since 1929 he has had very little work and he is at present on relief.

Born in Portugal 38 years ago
He had little ~~or no~~ schooling and
came to this country when he was
18 years old. He worked for a
while on river boats in New York,
then he decided to come to California.
He secured work on the river
boats in San Francisco and after
working several years, he had
saved enough money to buy a
small ranch in Sonoma Co.

He later sold this place and
came to Oakland, where he
bought a small store.

He has no mechanical ability
or is he musically inclined.

Since 1929 his business has been
about the same.

Informant is a Portuguese, about 25 yrs old. a very nice spoken fellow. He is not very well versed in English, but understands enough to get by. He follows the trade of longshoreman. He lives down at the foot of Clay St. in a hotel given over to the Portuguese trade. His wants are few and his credit being good, he gets by nicely. His only grievance is that being born in Funchal, he is not accepted by the mainland Portuguese. It seems the Portuguese are greatly given to forming societies. But, those born in Portugal proper, the mainland they call it, will have no traffic with those born on the Islands or in the possessions, such as Cap Verde Isles, ~~Mad~~ and the many others. Probably because of the infusion of negro blood in these possessions. Hence my informant who is of pure stock, cannot join the "good" societies, as he calls them, and will not join the others. But he'll get over that. A very sunny bright young man, a handsome rogue, who will probably get on well in this country.

Dominick Twomey

682

The grandfather ALAZIER - visitor.
was born some fifty Nationality - Portuguese
miles north of Lisboa. Family: 8 children
Portugal. He worked
as a farm laborer on a ranch here
as soon as he was old enough to
handle a hoe which was about 13.
The grandson has a hazy idea of his
activities, remembers with some
difficulty that he made but one
transfer in the old country about 1850 -
to a similar farm just across a
range of mountains, but 20 miles
distant - peaches, oranges and
grapes were the chief staples of
this area. The land was terraced
to keep it from washing on the slopes,
oxen were used, mules in the best
localities. The grandfather - married
soon after making this change, reared
a family of 10, all boys who went
out at an early age to shift for
themselves. Few families in the
poorer classes had sufficient income
to support more than themselves
at home - which meant that the
children often became scattered

1924

The property was
was born some fifty
miles north of London
Portugal. He married
as a farmer (father and a son)
on some land near the village
he had a few small trees
the ground was a large area of
acres, some of which were in the
apparently this is the best one
happened in the old country
to a small farm just across
range of mountains. But so with
distance - Portugal, a small area
prop or under the chief hospital
this area. The land was then
to keep it from becoming a
own more area, under the
located. The property was
soon after working this land
a family of 10, the land was
back at an early age to help
the family. The family was
however the land was a small
to support some of the family
at home - but it was the
children after the war.

at an early age to all parts of the
 countryside and seldom returned.
 About 1865 the 7th child came
 along. He did chores around the
 ranch beginning at the age of 7 -
 went to work on a neighbor's field
 when he was 10, received free pay
 when he was 15 and was promoted
 to a sort of straw boss position. At this
 time he made a visit home, found
 that his father & mother had gone
 on the first "immigration" to the
 sugar cane fields in the Hawaiian
 Islands. I was surprised to find that
~~that~~ this was a very general con-
 dition. Due to the economic unabil-
 ity of the parents to provide for the
 well-being of their offspring - they
 set out early in life as distinct units
 from the family group, and soon
 lose themselves in the whirlpool
 of life's forces. A year later in 1880,
 he received word from his people
 in the Islands that conditions were
 not as rosy as they had been pic-
 tured - but advised the boy to come
 over if he had the opportunity.

The same year he got in touch with an older brother living on a ranch not far off, approached him with the suggestion that they both go to the Islands as soon as passage could be arranged for.

In 1883 - a boat full of emigrants were leaving L. S. for the Islands. The two boys were among them. They were unacquainted with the rest of the passengers aboard - who - like themselves had been recruited from the far corners of the country - whole families very often going on these trips, arranging for passage by terms of servitude in the plantations which frequently meant the rest of the days for the older men with large families. It would be quite unusual, however on a trip as long and as varied as this if H. A. was not a few acquaintances richer at the end than at the start - for they were all going for a common cause, to the same place, from the same general locality - and

of them spoke the same language.
 They suffered the perils of the
 high seas, the mountainous
 waves of the horn, knew the
 long delay enforced by the
 lack of winds as the ship ~~stead~~
~~steadily~~ lay motionless
 on a vast stretch of quiet water.
 Through these, and countless
 other experiences a warm
 friendship arose between
 the younger brother and
 a girl of his age. It took
 four and one half months to
 make the voyage. The ship
 arrived in port, in January
 of 1884, discharged its load of
 human cargo - amid the joy-
 est of human rejoicing as old
 friends and close relations met.
 After long periods absences. They
 boys had to serve 3 years on the
 plantations for their passage -
 when this time was up they were
 free - The younger brother
 served his three years - married
 the girl he had met on the

board in 1887, continued work-
 ing the following year. Though
 he could better himself by a
 change to Porto Rico, left
 in the autumn of 1888, work-
 ing his way and freight.
 When they put in at Valparaiso,
 Chile - for supplies - he liked the
 climate so well that he left
 the ship, and with but a few
 pieces of money to his name,
 sought work in a grape orchard
 found it two weeks later. He
 had trouble speaking the
 Spanish language, picked it
 up after a stay of two months
 so that he could order a cup
 of coffee in a restaurant. He
 remained here, made barely
 enough to live on - yearned
 to return home to his wife
 and baby which had been
 born in his absence. In July
 1889 when he had got laid
 off at a ranch (he said that
 he had worked at five dif-
 ferent ranch jobs while he

lived in Chile. He walked
 some twenty miles into Santiago-
 got a wagon ride to Copacabana,
 got a job on a sailing vessel
 leaving for San Francisco.
 He recalls the trip up the
 coast as one of his most pleasant
 experiences. They were taking
 a cargo of Chilean nitrates to
 the Orient, a shipment of
 Peruvian guano to the U.S.
 They stopped off at Callao, picked
 up the fertilizers. He went
 ashore with the crew for
 a day, drank freely, would
 have been left here ~~but for~~
 to sober up on the roadside
 had not a member of the
 ship's crew discovered him -
 taken him in tow and got him
 back aboard ship. The next
 port of call was San Diego -
 by this time life on the ~~steamer~~
 ship had become too much
 of a sameness, the work too
 hard - he had to do kitchen
 duty seven days a week.

saw the open sea only at night-fall. The ship stopped off for a day here. He went ashore - with part of his pay, too happy with the prospect of a few days on his own before to ever think of returning. He spent half of his pay the first three days, worried about the prospect of a job, got relief when he found that a boat was due to sail for the Islands in about a month. Knowing that his earnings would not hold out he sought work on a ranch out of San Diego a few miles; (his English by this time was sufficient to make inquiries for work.) got a job as sheep-herder, stayed three weeks - made ten dollars. He got aboard the boat but he had to buy his passage and agree to work for his keep at the same time. He was too anxious to return home to refuse any terms - paid out

his last cent up to thirty dollars, left for Honolulu, in January 1890. Arriving in the islands in March, he found his strapping two year old son - but, much to his disappointment, though he admits he deserved it - ~~and~~ his wife, married to another man. He visited his father and mother who were still working in the cane fields, and living under terrible conditions. His brother had gone on to Cuba the year before.

Disheartened at the turn of events - he stayed around the water front looking for work and transportation to anywhere. He did not care where nor how he was going - just to be on his way was good enough.

After two idle weeks - with no prospect of work of any kind or a vessel, there was a shipping slump and

the time, he returned home, got a job in the cane - cultivating with a steam plow. Though he was many times tempted to leave his job - by the sudden desire to be on the go - he finally settled down, and remained a steady worker in the cane until 1898 when the gold fever in Alaska got him. He tried to get work on a boat - couldn't, bought his passage. His experiences here were not as romantic as one would expect: he staked out several claims, made as high as \$500⁰⁰ - on one of them - lost it all the succeeding week on gambling and drink. Hardened to a few of the elements of existence by now - he sailed away \$200⁰⁰ - for the day which he knew was coming, and that was his report-

ure from the Gold Country.
 In 1891 - He left Alaska, bound
 for Seattle on a fishing vessel -
 went ashore, bought his
 passage on another boat
 to Oakland, where there was
 already a small colony of
 Portuguese - and he wanted
 to be among his own people.

He went to work for the S.P.R.C.
 shortly after his arrival, worked
 in the yards for 5 years -

was transferred to the road
 division where he worked
 on construction until 1923.

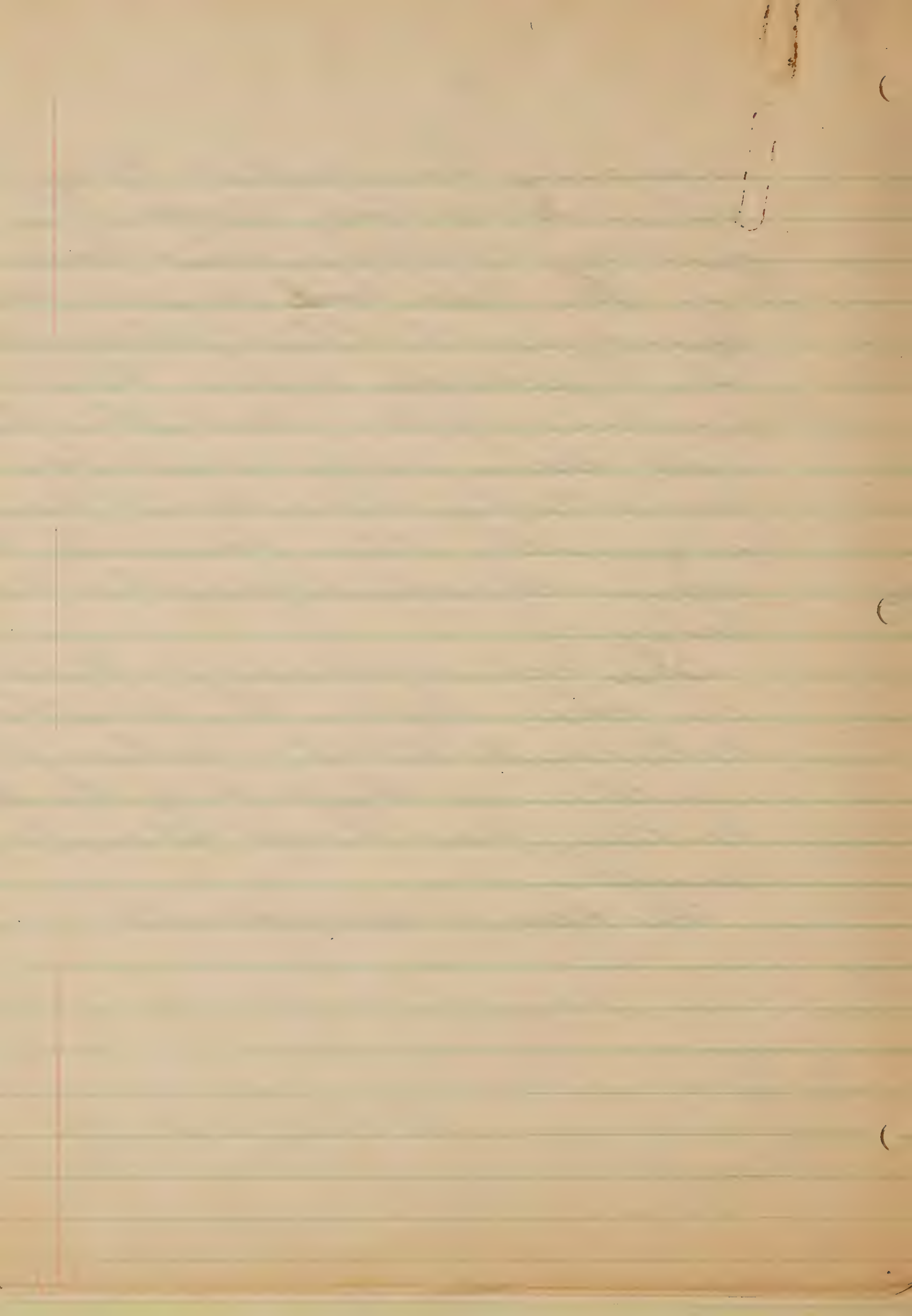
He married a Portuguese woman
 in 1903, had one child by this
 marriage, who is at present
 living with the old couple.

The boy had no schooling,
 went to work when he was
 15 in the canneries of Oakland -
 transferred to the Ship-
 yards in 1918, worked here
 until 1922, went to work
 for the Johnson Iron Works
 in the following year -

working here until 1928 -
 when business began to
 fall off and he was layed-
 off. He has had personal
 work with the Johnson and
 the Jackson Iron Co's.
 since 1928 - but this has
 not been sufficient for the
 family to live on. Con-
 sequently the family has
 been enrolled on the relief
 roles -

The grandparents died
 in the 1890's, the brother
 returned to the island
 in the early part of the 20th
 century has lived there ever
 since.

The son is unmarried.



Franklin. Rodin - by Thomas Barnett.

87
Joseph Enos - Portuguese - Age 52.

In 1450 when Enos was then 18 years old, his mother died leaving his father with three children - all boys. His father decided to come to America leaving the older boy in Lisbon with a friend. Enos remarks that this older brother has made a success in his own country and reversing the usual order of things has often sent money to his father in America to help keep him - especially in the early days.

Enos readily admits that not only he but his father as well had a very hard time in becoming "used" to America. He says for years he was absolutely lost - not only because of his inability to speak the language

but because of the rough manners of Americans. He says this is true of all Portuguese who come to America - they have a hard time because the average Portuguese is a gentle soul who shrinks from rebuffs. He points out that the loud voice and wild manners of the Portuguese and Italian races when speaking or arguing among themselves is misunderstood by the American people. At least the Portuguese is neither wild nor ill-mannered - but just the opposite being very sensitive perhaps more so than any other race. E. Mos says he is quite sure that his first years in America were unhappy because of his excessive shyness - he did not understand the American people and they did not understand him.

His father settled at first in New York and invested what money he had in the fruit store of a distant relative. Joseph Enos and his brother went to work for a large Italian jewelry store learning diamond setting. He received two dollars a week - but he learned diamond setting. Gradually he picked up enough the English language to make himself understood - and further mastered it by reading. He remained in New York for two years when his father was defrauded of his share in the fruit business by the relative - and it was decided to move. Enos says they went to New Orleans - because his father had friends there. His brother went to New Orleans with them but soon returned to New York - where he has worked as diamond

settler for many years. Joseph F. was
remained with his father - who seems
to have been a rather impractical
dreamer who always wanted to be on
the move. The next twelve years were
one town after another - one state after
another. Sometimes they beat their
way though F. says they always had
some money in their pockets. In 1914
they found themselves in Portland, Oregon,
nearly without funds. His father was
afflicted with rheumatism and
Joseph F. was unable to find any
kind of job. So he went to work for
a Portuguese shoemaker for \$2.00 a week
and board and room for himself and
his father. This, he says, was the best
thing he ever did. He learned the cobbler
trade - and has hardly ever been out of
a job since. His father returned to

He made a good living at this work - so much so that he kept at it until only recently. He has enough money to keep him and is unafraid of the future. The man's attitude is a cheerful satisfaction with life. He thinks Americans change jobs too often. He can see no reason why any one should change a job where he is making a living far a better one, even though he may have a chance of making a better living. He peddled for years and kept himself and was able to live comfortably - why should he have changed. An observation made by him may be rather obvious but at least is pertinent. Jim says Americans are ashamed to do certain jobs. This was true in the past more so than in the present. But foreigners new to the country are un-

ashamed of any labor that pays. He
gives as an example his own work at
peddling from door to door - which
made him a good living. Aside from
this he seems to have learned nothing
of America or the American character.
He can speak the language - but neither
read nor write it. His home life has
been almost entirely among his own
people and though here for 33 years he
still remains the Chinese.

Portugal on money sent by the brother
who had remained in that country. Fros
was left alone and making a little
more money soon - he married. His wife
remained with him a year and then left
him. It was then - after the war - he
left Portland and came down to coast
where he went to work for a big shoe
manufacturing concern where he learned
expert shoe making and shoe re-building.
He had a shop of his own in Portland
for over ten years and made a good
living. He was his own boss - which
is the first requisite of any work in
his eyes. In 1948 he became tired
of living by himself and came to San
Francisco to live with a friend. He has
worked for more than twenty shoe-makers
in San Francisco. At present his trade
like all others has felt the depression -

and jobs are harder to get. But I needn't worry. He has some money saved up and if the worst comes he'll do what he has always wanted to do. He'll get an old Ford truck - fit it up with a ~~small~~ shoe-rebuilding outfit - and go out into the country and pick the farmer's shoes for what he can get. This will satisfy his longing to wander and make him enough to feed him and he hasn't the slightest doubt in the world he couldn't succeed.

The man is a gentleman - very respectable. He reads poetry, history, psychology - any thing he can get his hands on. He is proud of his trade - but insists he is not just a "leather rider" but an expert shoe maker. Give him some good leather and a piece of string and he'll make a pair of shoes that can't be surpassed.

Portuguese

81/
Buckall

Mr. L. now 73 years of age was born in a rural district of Portugal and attended no school of any kind.

His parents were farmers and apparently had no more education than the son himself.

At sixteen he left home and shipped on a whaler and followed the until he was twenty two, when he came to the United States attracted by what he had seen when the ship had put in at some of the New England ports.

Being capable of nothing but manual labor his first job was that of helping in a cotton cutting yard where after a couple of years he acquired a superficial knowledge of steam cutting and setting.

At this time he met and married a woman of the same age born in Lisbon who had come to the country with her father and had also settled in his town, Providence R.I.

His wife, apparently had a little education as he had both worked and seemed to have possessed the agriculture and saving instinct of so many of their race.

From street setting he drifted into gardening and followed this for a number of years.

They had three children, one boy and two girls and realizing their own lack of schooling determined that their children would fare better. The two girls are High School graduates and the son was sent through college.

The son wanted to continue his education and become an M.D. but the father felt he had done enough and was not sure enough that he would have his money returned to justify the additional investment.

The son went on to a brokerage house then for about a year and leaving that became a street car conductor and then a motor man.

From there he drifted to one of the large

-3-

New-England Stage Lines running into New York and present is Foreman at the New York Terminal.

The older daughter became a travel Nurse and has followed the vocation, remaining unmarried and living at home.

She came to California with her parents and sister about twenty years ago.

The younger sister married.

Mr. L. seems to have steadily saved money even though his work was never anything but laboring and on coming to Oakland he bought property on 90th Ave. of about two acres and built an exceptionally good house.

Since then he has built two more houses of the Bungalow type and sold them on terms. Both houses have reverted to him during the depression and for the last two years he has been practically without income and is greatly worried now as this is the first time in his life

A-Portuguese

that he has been unable to pay his taxes.

He still has sufficient ground to raise his family's supply of vegetables and he has chickens. He is looking forward to his daughter coming home to help him pay his taxes.

He is a naturalized citizen.

W. F. Brewster

119

Lower Class

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

ch

very early in the morning
and found that the
the first of the month
during that time

accumulated quite a number
of money. The first
of the month was

and a thousand
ago was reached
successed through
San Francisco

the first of the month
the first of the month
the first of the month

the first of the month
the first of the month
the first of the month

2

I have to send a card of apology
to you for not having been able to
attend the meeting on the 11th inst.
as I was in the hospital and
was unable to get out of bed.
I am now feeling much better
and hope to be able to attend
the next meeting on the 18th inst.
I am, dear friends, very truly
yours,
J. H. [Name]



Garcia, Mike

277

Born in the Azores Islands almost 70 years ago. He came to America at the age of 20 and has lived in California ever since. His descriptions of this state fifty years ago are most interestingly and vividly told. (He speaks English quite accurately) Most of this time he has spent in and around Sacramento. At present he owns a pear ranch near Yuba City.

He first occupied himself with sheep raising. "There were no fruit orchards then only dry grass and cattle". Being fairly successful at this he sent for his boyhood sweetheart from the Islands. They were married amid much native pomp and tradition. Country-men from all over the state came to the wedding, since the Portuguese settlements were small.

He was among the pioneers in the fruit-raising industry and has been at the job ever since. After ten years of married life his wife died - childless.

In the course of time he married again - a woman of his own nationality and about 25 years his junior. By this marriage 2 children were born, both girls.

(I met this man while he was visiting friends in Oakland. I was able to speak to him several times as well as to his wife, daughter, and hosts. None of them had any idea that they were being "interviewed".)

Garcia seems to have been a very ardent father, a lover of children. His children have always received primary consideration in all things. His younger daughter died when she was ten years old. He wept when he told me of her beauty and her death.

His death shifted ^{all} ~~most~~ of his fatherly love to the older daughter. She had a pleasing voice and so she was given vocal lessons (also piano). The fruit industry was booming along with everything else and Garcia laid aside some odd thousands for his daughters education (college).

As an individual he seems to be very popular. Countrymen nearly

drove him into bankruptcy by seeking him as a god-father to their children or as best man at weddings. They considered it an honor that he should be associated with their families.

He comes from peasant stock and has always retained their essential simplicity (apparently) He has never wanted too much. Right now a trip to Oakland in his Ford or a jaunt to the pea-fields of Santa Maria are the height of desire. He likes to visit and in return to entertain.

When the daughter reached college age there was some dispute in the family. The daughter and father said "college and teaching" but the mother disapproved. The daughter finally gave in to the extent that she volunteered to study Nursing in a Sacramento hospital. This too was vetoed by the mother.

I spoke to the mother concerning this phase. She seems to be consumed by a fierce though selfish form of mother-love. Although she admitted that a college education

was desirable, she could not picture herself separated from her daughter. A girl, unchaperoned, thrown out in the world — her imagination was too vivid and a bit destructive. "After all girls should marry. They should learn how to keep house and they don't need college for that." And so she wept and wailed until everyone was too miserable to insist any further. At present the girl is being matched with a young farmer upstate.

She is preparing a chest of exquisite Embroideries and handiwork in the tradition of her grand mothers. She is not overly disappointed at having been denied a college education.

1
João was born in Lisbon, Portugal about 1898. Lisbon, a city of colorful, narrow, unclean, streets and hilly pathways, was always a pleasant memory to João. His father was in military service and enjoyed the rank of colonel. Through his salary the family were able to live, without luxury, in a comfortable manner.

João was educated in the public schools and later pursued the study of medicine. It was while João was occupied with this study that a political revolution broke out and his father was killed.

The small pension that was given his mother was barely enough for the two of them to live according to their status. He longer could he continue with his studies in medicine.

Restless, dissatisfied, and loudly objecting to the political situation,

João left Lisbon for South America, where, he had heard numerous times, one could work a few years and come away wealthy. After his arrival in Rio de Janeiro, João found lodgings for himself in a clean but unpretentious section of the city. He found the South Americans unfriendly and the heat intense. After a few months of fighting against loneliness and discouraging factors, João found employment as clerk in an export firm. The salary was small, in proportion to the unreasonably high prices, but João found no use in complaining.

A year or so later, the rubber and coco-nut market began to drop and João was without a position. With the summer heat growing more intense, he was inclined to be despondent. Months went

try before he could find work again.
 After much deliberation he took a
 job on a coffee plantation. That
 meant living in a very unhealthy,
 thickly vegetated section of the
 country. When he arrived at his
 destination, after four uncomfortable
 days of traveling, João found the owner
 rather hostile because he was a
 Portuguese. However, he took care
 of the books and clerks in the
 store selling supplies to the coffee
 pickers. The heat seemed more
 intense and sickened him. The food
 was poor and the unfamiliar noises
 in the jungle caused him no end
 of discomfort. But he stayed. The
 actual work took but a small
 part of the day so João had plenty
 of time to himself. This he spent
 in reading and studying.

Gradually João became
 acclimated and life became less of
 a hardship. The coffee market

was at its best as prices were high and João received an increase in wages. He was then able to send money to his mother.

During his third year on the plantation, João was stricken with fever and became severely ill. It was months before he regained his strength and when he did he left the plantation and South America for good. He took a fruit boat to San Francisco in search of a better job and healthier climate.

He went to the Portuguese consul and made himself known. This was his means of getting a position. He went to work for a wholesale produce place. This was not much to his liking but he was glad to be in a healthier climate. He left that job to better himself with an import and export firm. This business he understood and liked much better as he was familiar

with the grades of coffee and cocoa.

João found life in the States much to his liking and eight years after his arrival in San Francisco he sent for his mother, she remained here several months and then returned to Lisbon but has made two trips since before her death three years ago. João has never been back to visit his native Lisbon, nor does he feel inclined to do so.

Charles F. Wiskoff

111

9/25/34

1. Portuguese, born in the Azores
2. About 54 years old
3. Came to U.S. at age of 9
4. Father - a world traveller
5. Optometrist

485

which he was able to exchange
 his property in the United States for
 a small sum of money, and he
 was able to live on it for some
 time.

John's father was a "merchant"
 and he was able to get a
 small sum of money for his
 property in the United States.
 He was a merchant in the
 United States and Brazil in South America,
 and in the United States.

Returning from a trip he
 married John's mother in the United States.
 Four children were born, the four
 years between each time reaching
 the function of another of their
 father's travels. And then John's
 father died.

The question before John's mother

Now - where to go with the family?
To Brazil or the U. S.? Brazil
seemed the logical place, as I had
12 brothers and sisters, 12 were
already in Rio de Janeiro. But 30
days before they were to have left,
one of the brothers who was
studying in the United States
received information from the Spanish
Embassy in San Francisco. He told
all the Portuguese friends who were regularly
needed in the Consulate - Portuguese
were not attending any more.

The brother he wrote to go and
asked his sister to wait and until
she heard from him. My sister
asked for you? John remarked
as this to me. Yes, what a small

chance made me an American
— otherwise I would have been
a highly patriotic Brazilian, today."

The brother did like San Francisco,
+ flat out for John to come and go to
school. "My uncle was busy saving
money and was put in St. Mary's College
at Haverhill, N. H. After 5 or 6 years, I
saw only English, and since then
I have been just full with

Portuguese people."

Like the mother and other children
names. But to this day, the mother
who is now 85 years old, has not
lost very little English. She stayed at
home.

"I was inclined toward the
priesthood, but one day when I was

about 4, one of the brothers-
asked me if I wasn't thinking
of being a priest. When I answered
you he advised me 'Go on now and
not for it change your mind!'

Very blessed be the priest who right
from when I was a boy was cussing
conditions with an acquaintance
he said, 'Well, I'm going to be
all about the next world.' 'Don't
worry about that?' 'Oh yes,
doesn't the Bible tell us just how
many stairs there are leading up
to the gates of heaven, and that the
angels are nicely dressed
in something more like a
santa's suit?'

Best of all in college. When 22 yrs
he liked baseball - it was before
the day of football. He took up the
profession of pharmacy and graduated
from the Affiliated Colleges. To this
day he still keeps his pharmacist's license
current, though it's been 30 years
since he did anything of worth with it.
He laughed and "We disagree
the more tell you?"

He worked in a country drug
store & was the best of it, was to
sell the farmer "a pair of shoes,"
from an apartment in a couple
of days. & all time should be
something more scientific in
living life than this so he went
back to college for 2 years more and

Most important

- 5 -

illustrations in his own practice.
He gave those prescriptions. A woman
came to him in acute discomfort
across from his eye. He found the
physical symptoms out of all pro-
portion to any irregularity in
her system and he helped her locate an
irritated tooth.

Another woman came to him
with all kinds of discomfort —
but nothing physically wrong.
Finally, he asked her, "your husband
is out of work, isn't he?" He asked
she replied, "yes, but how did you
know that everything was going
wrong?" John answered to me that
mental worry could produce
more alarming physical symptoms
one would believe
them almost possible.

As the conversation in the
an experiment performed by one
of the two men mentioned. I was laid
down and a line tied down, in
a comfortable position in
adjoining room. I was left to
rest for about 15' and
was then aroused. At the end
of 1 hour I was aroused
and found that I had not
started to sleep at all, while
all of the men at bed above
were fast asleep.

When he came to the Portuguese
organization he was in such
a hurry to join it, probably for business reasons
but he does not feel comfortable there
with the old timers who grow up in

Portugal or the Azores. "And as for
any 18 year old son who is
attending college, or any daughter
who is married, they have no
more feeling of being Portuguese
than of being Irish." Environment
is too strong a factor."

Who believes foreigners should
be prohibited from congregating
in certain sections. It does them,
& their adopted country, harm.
He thinks the Portuguese segregate
themselves ^{yes} but have other reasons.
He says all who mix freely with
all races profit by it. "If I were
Mussolini, my first law would
be to allow only 1 family of each
nationality in a given block."

A. J. S. OAKLAND, CALIF.
February 1933.

8-107

.....

A.J.S. was born in Lisbon, Portugal, August 31, 1871.

His father was a Judge and lived with his parents in the Palace of the King. His mother was still quite young when A.J.S.' father died, and due to her youth and inability to cope with court politics, her health was taken from her through certain court proceedings.

A.J.S. attended school in Lisbon, and graduated from grammar.

When he was about 15 years of age, his mother brought him to America. She had been deprived of her wealth, and felt that in America lay great opportunities for her son.

They settled in Boston, Mass., and lived there one year.

From Boston, they came to San Francisco, California.

A.J.S. attended Barber College in San Francisco, and eventually moved to the Barber College of Oakland, -- and is now in Oakland.

At the age of 23, he met and married a Nebraska girl, of Dutch-Irish descent, and by this union, they had five children, three boys and two girls.

A.J.S. organized the first barber union in Oakland, and is a charter member today.

At the age of 32, (1903) he sold his barber shops and became the manager of restaurants that were at one time located in Tilden Park and Shelmount Park.

Shortly after this, he worked as an agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and stayed with this work about eight years.

He later opened two restaurants of his own and operated them for many years.

His wife died three years ago, at the age of 54.

A.J.S. feels that America is a wonderful place in which to live, with many opportunities for industrious and ambitious people.

He is now 63 years old, and his hobby is breeding Great Danes and Doberman Pinchers --- also the breeding of rare foreign birds.

.....

Mrs. K. bought her home in 1918 after her husband's death, and divided it into three apartments, retaining one for herself, and the other two. She stayed at home and her sons supported her, until the death of her youngest son, in 1929.

After the death of her youngest son, Mrs. K. was once more forced to go to work as a servant, -- she is employed as cook for a family on High Street, where she has worked since 1929.

She lives frugally, her only interest in life seeming to be spiritualism, and her radio. She is fairly content, -- but she is past 70 years old, and tired of working and saving, and thinks it is about time the Townsend Plan went into effect!

.

Portuguese Age 40
Occupation Carpenter
Married has 4 children
Lives Frutivale

Remarks:

This man has an American wife & a pleasant little family. Like most men of trade, only works now & then & has a hard time to get along. Spends his idle time at home & would

Classify as "Well North White".

8/4/34

21

Italian Age 50 Born old country
Occupation Shoe Repairer
Lives Oakland
Married has two large boys

REMARKS:

This man has a paying shoe repair shop. Speaks good English. Has two grown sons, both quite some fighters who appear frequently in competition at the Auditorium. One is a very fine accordion player & often appears in public. Boys have gone to local schools & also help father in business. Their contribution is business, professional sport & music.

Would classify as "Intelligent"

Frank Husted

JUL 27/34.

1

36

Portuguese Age 33 Born San Leandro, Cal.
Works from old country
Married. One infant child
Occupation. Salesman
Schooling. Grammar - High - Bus. Coll.
Resides in San Leandro

Remarks:

Careful perusal indicates this man has the characteristics of a good citizen & personally contributes much to the good American standard of citizenship. Has held positions with manufacturing firms & is a conscientious worker; clean cut & affable. Depression has continuously decreased his income to now about one-half of that received in 1931. It is still sufficient to maintain his family's subsistence.

Mother was an American. (Deceased)
Grandfather an old country farmer

Would classify as "Intellectual."

37
JUL 27/34

2

Portuguese Age 52 Born old country
Married Two minor sons
Occupation None
Schooling Apparently very limited
Resides in Oakland

REMARKS:

This man is in rather a tough predicament, insofar as having one deaf & dumb son & the other not yet equipped to shoulder the burden of responsibility, although he is willing to do all he can & picks up a little money doing odd jobs when procurable. (See #3)

Depression has been a potent factor in adding to the hardships of this little family & there doesn't seem anything but poverty hovering around that mythical corner. The one son goes to night school.

Would classify as "Average Intelligence"

Portuguese Age 19 Born U.S.

JUL 17/34

#3

Supplement
to #2

4 other from old country

Occupation. Has been office boy; lost job thru a business failure. Now does any thing procurable.
Schooling. Grammar Now attending night school.

Remarks: In justice to Report #2 & the young man who is the subject of this report, feel these remarks should be considered apropos in connection with their contribution to cultured progress under guidance of American principles. This young man is of an ambitious nature, has personality & is exceptionally sincere in his struggle against heavy odds. He works at any legitimate work, contributes his earnings to replenish the family order, is steady & apparently the making of a fine man. His recreation is the great American pastime of baseball, at which game he is a very apt player. Under our American system he will probably overcome the obstacles now facing him & his family & it is safe to say that this young man will be an asset to our country & it seems that this case will prove cultural progress under our plan & opportunities.

Would classify as "Above Average Intelligence"

41

JUL 27/34

#6

Portuguese About 50 Born Lisbon
Married & has family
Occupation Car Operator
Lives East Oakland

Remarks:

This man very interesting, exceptionally affable, nice appearing. Owns home & car. Came to this country when only a small boy & has been with car company 22 years. Is on Union Committee of Welfare. Attended public schools. His argumentative ideas expressed very intelligently, probably due to ^{long} practical experience & studious application. His appreciable contribution to society is beyond questioning.

Would classify as "Very Intelligent"

FRANK HALSIED

42

JUL 27/34.

#7

Portuguese About 45 (Female)
Married to American No children
Lives in East Oakland

REMARKS:

This woman is very stately & fine looking. Is a ~~type~~ that would resent much inquiry & could only be approached thru the medium of very discreet methods, never by aggressive methods. Has wealthy folks in the old country & is supposed to be a descendant of some nobility. She adds unmistakable culture to the progress of our country & mention of her in this report should not be amiss. Would classify as "Very Intelligent."

Portuguese Age 32 Born Hayward, Cal.
Folks Deceased
Married No children
Occupation Clerk
Lives San Leandro
Schooting Local schools

REMARKS:

This man lived in Hayward & moved to San Leandro when he obtained work as Clerk in a local factory. Depression was cause for being laid off & is now selling eggs & poultry in order to keep the wolf off his front doorstep. Is very intelligent, ambitious - domesticated. Has nice wife, is an asset to the country & his contribution to society is well worth while.

Would classify as "Highly Intelligent."

JUL 30

11

46

Portuguese About 50
Widow

Occupation Runs art store
Lives in Huitvale

Remarks:

This woman runs a little
art store, making many pretty things
after patterns of her own origin.
Has nice line of goods - does
very well. Speaks good English

None classify as "Artistic Temperament"

Portuguese Age 49
Married Two grownups.
Occupation Farmer
Schooling unknown
Lives Walnut Creek, Calif.

REMARKS:

This man is at the head of an exceptionally nice family. Has a farm that nets a comfortable living & his folks were all tillers of the soil. Has a well educated daughter that is a Stenographer & all round office clerk. Is prominent in his locality & bears a fine reputation. His contribution to society is all that could be expected.

Would classify "Above Average"

9/1/34

#20

(4)

French about 45 3 mins
Born Oakland
Occupation Sizing & Cleaning
Lives East Oakland
Schooling All Local.

Remarks:

This man has had some tough
luck. Had his own business & had
to close account reversion. Gets a
little work now & then & his wife
does sewing. Have talked to him
twice & is very much discouraged as
his health is bad & has two very
poor legs that retard his progress.
However, he is a good citizen & well
with white, but unfortunate.

Could clarify "Intelligent".

8/1/34

19

(12)

Portuguese About 35
Occupation Driver Grocery Wagon
Lives San Lorenzo
Education Limited

Remarks:

Indications are that this man is very overweening & like a majority of these people suffering with their own importance, his head is rather ovate. Huffed about this particular man

Would classify "Very Ordinary"

Frank Halsted

8/5/34

26

Miscellaneous as follows:

Yesterday Sat. Aug. 4th took my little girl to the playgrounds on High St. & thought I would ~~pass~~ away my leisure time concentrating on small delivery trucks & for your information just thought I would send in this report as a diversion.

Passing High & Fairfax there were:

- 5 Parisian Dyeing & Cleaning
- 3 Chinik & laundry
- 11 Other laundries (Could not identify)
- 4 Autos with clothes on racks

It is safe to say that the foreigners in this bunch - probably half of them were - had at least average intelligence.

This covers about an hour's observation.

8/5/34

25

Portuguese About 40
Occupation Drives Ice Cream truck
Lives Oakland
Single

REMARKS:

Met this man on 42nd Ave. Tipping
a tire & in conversation learned he had
driven for the American Ice Cream Co for
a number of years & used to be an
auto mechanic. He was very affable &
said he had also had some sales
experience & likes out of door jobs. Don't
blame him for this. His appearance
was very impressive & he is sure to
get along. This was a casual conversation.

Should clarify "Apparently Intelligent"

Frank Halsted

8/10/34 #30

Portuguese Age 32 Born Hayward
Married No children
Occupation Clerk
Lives San Leandro
Schooling None

Remarks:

This man was used to slung
along for himself & was doing
pretty well till hit by depression
lightning. Has been employed as
clerk in a factory, but has had
wages slashed several times &
about once more will send him
over the hill to the poor house -
will probably all be there together.
Is getting by with aid of wife
who works also. Seemingly a
nice young man & will do better
without doubt.

Would classify "Very Intelligent"

8/10/34

29

67

Portuguese Age 42 Born Oakland
Married Two minors
Occupation Mechanic
Education Local Schools

Remarks

This man is a very steady worker, of intelligent appearance, has nice family, has car & is buying home. Has many years experience in auto mechanics, truck building, etc., is a very fine lathe man & has been a foreman in machine shops & factories. At present is working in connection with experimental work on a new patented engine & front wheel drive for heavy duty trucks & buses. Is exceptionally interested in engineering & his contribution to mankind is well worth while & considered as above the average.

Would classify "A-1"

Frank Halsted

Tony Silva left Portugal forty years ago and came to California, he learned to be a carpenter in his native land and continued to work at his trade after coming here. he worked for a firm in Oakland many years and finally became foreman in charge of a number of men, later he resigned and became a contractor.

He did very well in business for himself, also purchased property when it was cheap in Oakland, later turning much of it over at a handsome profit.

In addition to his success in business he raised a large family. Some of his sons are in business for themselves, and others of his family are working at gainful occupations.

Yet with his success this man expressed a desire to sell his holdings here and return to his native land, even though he has been away for forty years.

I was born in Portugal 25 yrs ago. He attended school until he was twelve years old. He then learned work on a farm and then brought to America, as he felt the country was a land of opportunity.

For awhile he worked in the cotton mills on a labor in Massachusetts, after which he came to California. While in California he has done mostly labor, on farms and he also has worked as a deck hand on the river boats.

He has very little desire for culture although in his spare time he does some farming.

His father is still in Portugal and has a small farm.

He came to the country as he believed that it was better than his own country. He says that he had not been able to vote anything since in the country.

65
79
Portuguese. About 40.
Occupation. Drives Ice Cream truck.
Lives. Oakland.
Single.

Remarks

I met this man on 42 Ave. fixing a tire and in the conversation I learned that he had driven for the American Ice Cream Co. for a number of years and used to be an auto-mechanic. He was very affable and said that he had some sales experience and likes out-of-door jobs. I don't blame him for this. His appearance was very impressive and he is sure to get along. This was a casual conversation. Would classify "Apparently Intelligent".

67:

Portuguese. Age 50.
Single.
Occupation. Window Shades.
Lives. Elmhurst.
Schooling. Apparently very limited.

Remarks

This man is a window shade repairer. He makes his own deliveries but is having a hard time to get along. His father was a laborer and this man never had much opportunity. Picks up what he can find around and is hardly getting by. Would classify "Ordinary".

60.
Portuguese. About 45.
Married. One minor.
Occupation. Barber.
Lives. East Oakland.

Remarks

This man has a barber shop built in his house under front and gets by. Surroundings would indicate that he is sending no money to the old country. This is located in the poorer section of the city and the man himself appears to be of the lower class.

Would classify as "Very Ordinary".

47
Portuguese. Age 49.
Married. Two grownups.
Occupation. Farmer.
Schooling. Unknown.
Lives. Walnut Creek, California.

Remarks

This man is at the head of an exceptionally nice family. He has a farm that nets a comfortable living and his folks were all tillers of the soil.

He has a well educated daughter that is a Stenographer and an all around office clerk. He is prominent in his locality and bears a fine reputation.

His contribution to society is all that could be expected.

Would classify "Above Average".

40
Portuguese. About 50. Born in Lisbon.
Married. Has family.
Occupation. Car Operator.
Lives. East Oakland.

Remarks

This man is very interesting, exceptionally affable, nice appearing. He owns his home and a car.

He came to this country when only a small boy and has been with the car company for twenty-two years.

He is on the Union Committee of Welfare.

He attended public schools.

His argumentative ideas expressed very intelligently, probably due to long practical experience and studious application. His appreciable contribution to society is beyond questioning.

Would classify as "Very intelligent".

Portuguese. Age 32. Born in Hayward, California.
Folks Deceased.
Married. No children.
Occupation. Clerk.
Lives. San Leandro.
Schooling. Local schools.

Remarks

This man lived in Hayward and moved to San Leandro when he obtained work as clerk in a local factory. The depression was the cause for being laid off and is now selling eggs and poultry in order to keep the wolf off his front doorstep. He is very intelligent, ambitious, and domesticated.

His wife is an asset to the country and his contribution to society is well worth while.

Would classify as "Highly intelligent".

38

Portuguese. Age 33. Born in San Leandro, California.
Folks from old country.
Married. One infant child.
Occupation. Salesman.
Schooling. Grammar-High-Business College.
Resides in San Leandro.

Remarks

Careful perusal indicates that this man has the characteristics of a good citizen and personally contributes much to the good American standard of citizenship. He has held positions with manufacturing firms and is a conscientious worker; clean cut and affable.

The depression has continually decreased his income to about one-half of that received in 1931. It is still sufficient to maintain his family's subsistence.

Mother was an American. (Deceased)

Grandfather an old country farmer.

Would classify as "Intellectual"

32

Portuguese. Age 40.
Occupation. Carpenter.
Married. Has four children.
Lives. Fruitvale.

Remarks

This man has an American wife and a pleasant little family. Like most men of trade, only works now and then and has a hard time to get along. Spends his idle time at home.

Would classify as "Well worth while".

Portuguese. About 35.
Occupation. Drives Grocery Wagon.
Lives. SAN LORENZO
Education. Limited.

Remarks

Indications are that this man is very overweening and like a majority of these people suffering with their own importance, his head is rather ovate. Enough said about this particular man.

Would classify "Very Ordinary".

Frank Halsted

Portuguese. Age 19. Born U. S.

Folks from old country.

Occupation. Has been office boy; lost job through a business failure. Now does anything procurable.

Schooling. Grammar. Now attending night school.

Remarks

In Justice to report number two and the young man who is the subject of this report, I feel that these remarks should be considered apropos in connection with their contribution to cultured progress under the guidance of American principles.

This young man is of an ambitious nature, has personality and is exceptionally sincere in his struggle against heavy odds. He works at any legitimate work, contributes his earnings to replemish the family larder, is steady and apparently ^{has} the making of a fine man.

His recreation is the great American pastime of baseball, at which game he is a very apt player.

Under our American system he will probably overcome the obstacles now facing him and his family and it is safe to say that this young man will be an asset to our country and it seems that this case will prove cultural progress under our plan and opportunities.

Would classify as "Above Average Intelligence".

Portuguese. Age 42.
Born. Oakland.
Married. Two minors.
Occupation. Mechanic.
Education. Local Schools.

Remarks

This man is a very steady worker, of intelligent appearance, has nice family, has a car and is buying a home. He has many years experience in auto mechanics, truck building. He is a very fine lathe man and has been a foremen in machine shops and factories. At present he is working in connection with experimental work on a new patented engine and front wheel drive for heavy duty trucks and buses. He is exceptionally interested in engineering and his contribution to mankind is well worth while and considered above average.

Would classify "A-1"

Portuguese. About 45. (Female)
Married to American. No children.
Lives in East Oakland.

Remarks

This woman is very stately and fine looking. Is a type that would resent much inquiry and could only be approached through the medium of very discreet methods, never by aggressive methods. Has wealthy folks in the old country and is supposed to be a descendant of some nobility. She adds unmistakable culture to the progress of our country and mention of her in this report should not be amiss.

Would classify as "Very intelligent".

Portuguese. Age 52. Born in old country.
Married. Two minor sons.
Occupation. None.
Schooling. Apparently very limited.
Resides in Oakland.

Remarks

This man is in rather a tough predicament, insofar as having one deaf and dumb son~~e~~ and the other not yet equipped to shoulder the burden of responsibility, although he is willing to do all he can and picks up a little money doing odd jobs when procurable.

Depression has been a potent factor in adding to the hardships of this little family and there doesn't seem to be anything but poverty hovering around that mythical corner. The one sonⁿ~~e~~ goes to night school.

Would classify as "Average Intelligence".

Portuguese. About 50.

Widow.

Occupation. Runs Art Store.

Lives in Fruitvale.

Remarks

This woman runs a little art store, making many pretty things after patterns of her own design. She has a nice line of goods and does very well. Speaks good English.

Would classify as "Artistic Temperament".

Portuguese

T.

Tony was born in Portugal; when he was very young, he went to the Madeira Islands, Portuguese possessions, with his father. His father was a fisherman, and Tony had to go with him on fishing expeditions at the age of fourteen.

T's

Tony's ambitions were to be a sailor; so at the age of sixteen he went to work on an English ship, and went to Liverpool, England.

At Liverpool, he obtained a job on an American boat. On this ship, he came to San Francisco, California, where he deserted the ship and stayed on land. He began to work with a Portuguese contractor.

He made money, but he never wrote to his parents or heard from them. He doesn't know where they are.

In 1929, he lost his job; so he started to travel throughout the country, without taking into consideration the threatening crisis.

Now T. is back in Alameda County, broke; his funds all exhausted. He is now depending on the support of friends, with the hopes of securing work at the SERA project. He does not believe in any political party, but believes in fighting for his rights.

Portuguese

The subject of this sketch was
Born in Portugal 60 years ago.

1362

He had very little schooling, and worked for his father on a small ranch after he left school.

As he had a few friends in America, they advised him to come here. At the age of 19, he came to New York and secured work on an estate. He learned to take care of horses. After working in New York for about 10 years, he decided to come to California. Since coming here, he has worked at many jobs, such as ranching and laboring. He is at present doing odd jobs in Oakland.

He is unmarried.

~~He has had no talent for music or is he mechanically inclined.~~ Since 1929, he has had very little work, and he is at present on relief.

James

771

M.C.

~~Mr.~~ was born in St. Michael's, Azores in 1902. He came to the Hawaiian Islands when he was five year old. His father worked on a pineapple plantation. In 1912 the family moved to California. They settled in Lodi. In Lodi, he finished elementary school; and, in 1916, went to work driving a delivery wagon. He has worked in several factories as a laborer. He worked in ~~a~~ shipyard three years. He is at present employed as ~~a~~ riveter in a steel plant.

He is married and has two children. He says he has had a very hard time making ends meet, as he has been out of work much of the time.

1675

seventy-five

Portuguese

The subject of this sketch was

born in the Azores 75 years ago. He had a good school education. He then came to this country at the age of 12.

¶ He first worked in New York. Then, ^{he} came to California. At first, his work took him to Mendocino County, where he worked at the lumber business for three years. As he injured his hand, he came to San Francisco to have it attended to.

¶ Finding there was no Portuguese newspaper, he secured a partner and commenced to publish, but his partner turned out to be a bad one.

¶ He then quit the business, and worked for three years.

¶ Still being of a mind to return to newspaper work, he started alone ~~which was~~ in 1887.

¶ He operated the paper in San Francisco for a time, and then moved his plant to Oakland where the paper is still published.

¶ ~~He had no special ability and was inclined to be a failure.~~
His father was a small farmer.



The subject of this sketch is a Portuguese-Negro family from Cape Verde Islands. I have known of them for some time. In a recent interview they told me the following:

They were born in Cape Verde fifty years ago in very poor circumstances, and were married there when about twenty years old. It is difficult to get exact dates as they do not remember. The parents of both of them were laborers, turning their hand to any labor that offered itself, and their ancestors before them had laborered in the same way. These two people came to San Francisco in 1915. The husband having learned a little of cooking in the old country, secured employment as a kitchen hepler on a ship sailing out of San Francisco, and has been ever since ; employed first as kitchen helper, assistant cook and finally first cook by one ship company or another since that time. He is quite steadily employed being out of wokr very seldom. He has very little time at home with his family as he is on the ship three to four weeks at a time and is home from seven to ten days between sailings.

Like most of their race, they have quite a family of children, five in all, ranging in age from eight to eighteen years.

This family acquired quite a little real estate since arriving here. They own a large, old fashioned, two story house and lot in Alameda on one of our principal streets. The house of course, is at least forty or fifty years old and they must have bought it cheaply. They

were buying another house and llt on Lincoln avenue, neighbors bojected to their color. They sold out for a little more than the amount of their equity.

The woman of this family is running a cheap restaurant on Buena Vista avenue across the street ffom the Encinal Terminal, catering to longshoremen and truck drivers. It is surprising, but they speak better English, particularly the woman, than many of the Italians who have been in this country for years. Their home life is terrible, they live in filth. The childfen look as if they had not washed their face and hands for days. The home is quite bare of furniture containing a few beds, chairs, a table and cook stove. The floors are bare.

I would have to be starving before I would ever consent to eat any of her food or use any of her dishes.

These Cape Verde Negros are all, or nearly all of them. mixed with white blood. I have seen very few full blodded negros from Cape Verde.

of the city of New York.

amount of funds available.

the city of New York, the city of New York.

the city of New York, the city of New York.

the city of New York, the city of New York.

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the city of New York, the city of New York.

the city of New York, the city of New York.

the city of New York, the city of New York.

the city of New York, the city of New York.

the city of New York.

I would like to see the city of New York.

the city of New York, the city of New York.

the city of New York, the city of New York.

the city of New York, the city of New York.

Portuguese

new line
B. C. was born in Portugal in 1886. His father was a carpenter and cabinet maker, and owned a small shop. **B. C.** left Portugal when he was ~~17~~, and went to the Azores. He worked around the docks there for about two years. He became a seaman. After several years, landed in New Orleans. He did not learn a trade, but worked around the building industry as a laborer. He came to California in 1921, and worked in San Francisco for eight years. In 1929, he moved to San Leandro. Since then he has ^{had} very little work. He ^{is} married and has five children. **B. C.**, although ~~never~~ ^{he} learning any trade, ~~or profession~~, is intelligent and reads political and economic ~~lines~~. *literature*

Mrs. B's. parents were born in Portugal. Both were peasants, who came to this country when quite young. They married in this country, in California and established themselves in a small-sized town in the Sacramento Valley. Mrs. B. was born in this town. Her parents had, through diligent labor, acquired a ranch and a small sum of money. She has three brothers and a sister--all of them still living. Her mother died when she was six years of age, and although her father never married again he seemed to lose all sense of responsibility towards his children. From that day to the present time he has done absolutely nothing for any of them. Immediately after her mother's death, Mrs. B. and her brothers and sister were taken to an orphan home, run by a religious order--non-Catholic, which was situated in an out-of-the-way place in the country, away from Metropolitan ideas and modes of life. She stayed in that home until fifteen years of age. While there she seems to have enjoyed life very much, and stated that she wished that she were back there and away from all responsibility. After leaving the orphan's home, she went to live with her maternal grandparents in a town near her father's ranch. She stayed with them two years, during which time they kept her under very close surveillance. She was never allowed any companions of her own age--either girls or boys. She says she could never even leave the front porch of her grandparent's home without them being suspicious, and she therefore had to "sneak" out every time she wanted to go anyplace.

At the age of seventeen she married a man not much older than herself. They had two children in two years. She then proceeded to have several affairs with other men. She is not to be blamed entirely for this, because the man she married refused to work and support either Mrs. B. or her children. They separated several times, but he finally deserted her when he discovered that she had become pregnant as a result of an affair with a man distantly related to him. Prior to this time,

she had had an abortion following a pregnancy resulting from the same sort of thing. Since his desertion they have not lived together, although he calls to see his children. She also sees the father of her youngest child frequently. This man is genuinely interested in his child, but has no desire to marry Mrs. B. Her family have refused to have anything further to do with her, as she married against their wishes. Her paternal grandmother passed away in the old country, and her father has inherited some of the estate. He has also acquired property and is in a position to help her, but will not do so. One of her brothers, the younger one, is working his way through college and seems to be an ambitious and worthwhile young man. Another brother served in the Navy and is now taking his place successfully as a citizen. The other brother lives at home with the father and is farming. None of these relatives will do a thing to help Mrs. B., and as a natural result her maintenance falls upon the shoulders of the city of San Francisco.

While this woman is still quite young, she has lived a very involved and unsatisfactory life, part of this is due to her unstable constitution but more of it is probably due to the neglect of her close relatives--their lack of responsibility and unwise handling of her in her childhood and adolescence. She is a good mother, but from the condition of her house, appearance of her children and her general attitude, one concludes that she apparently is lacking in responsibility and in the ability to be a good manager. She lives in a poor section of the city, in a basement flat, which is very dark and dreary. She keeps this place clean enough, but sorta untidy. She keeps her children immaculate at all times.

Mrs. B. is a very attractive looking woman and seems to have enough intelligence to get along, but lacks entirely--common sense and moral stability. In spite of her mal-adjusted childhood, she is really the type of girl, who if she had married a good, dependable man, would have been completely happy with a home and children. All factors combined

Page 3.

have made her what she is--a rather loose woman whose sole saving grace is her complete devotion to her children. That tie is such a strong one that I believe it may yet save her.

Edith Gilbert

206

amaly

Joe Rodriguez

PORTUGUESE

Mr. R. was born on the outskirts of the city of Funchal, Madeira, in the 1898.

His father was an itinerant peddler who, stocking up his pack at various wholesalers in the city of Sunchal, roamed the highway and of Madeira, selling here and there in small villages till his good were exhausted.

Rodriguez
Mr. R. is an unusual type for a nature of Madeira, in that he is pure blond. Not only is his hair a light yellowish color, but his eyes are blue and his moustache pure yellow. This coloring is sometimes seen among the Azoreans, out there it is accounted for by two factors; one is that the more westerly of the Azores were settled by Flemings from what is now Belguim; the other, that the central position of the Archipelago was settled by colonists from the north of Portugal and even from Spanish Galicia. The more easterly islands, particularly Sao Miguel (Saint Michael's) and Santa Maria received the bulk of their colonists from Lisbon and even further south. This was also the case in the colonization of Maderia, resulting in a dark complexioned population with a strong Moorish Cast.

The explanation of the varied sources of colonists in the Azores lies in the fact that at the time they were first discovered, ^{first} (or more accurately opened to settlement) the crowns of Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands were united

on on the outskirts of the city of Munich.

Madeline, in the year.

His father was an itinerant peddler who, according to

his back at various wholesalers in the city of Munich, passed

the highway and of Madeline, selling here and there in small

villages till it was good were exhausted.

It is an unusual type for a nature of Madeline, in

that he is sure himself. Not only is his hair a light yellowish

color, but his eyes are blue and his complexion pure yellow.

This coloring is somewhat rare among the Germans, but there

it is accounted for by the fact that one is born the more

western of the German race and the fact that from that

is not German; the other, that the color of the

Madeline was settled by colorists from the north of Ger-

many and even the German people. The more western

people, particularly the German (Madeline) and the

the north revealed the fact of their colorists from Madeline

and even further south. This was also the case in the colo-

ration of German people. The fact is a very complicated point

of the German people.

The explanation of the varied colors of colorists

to the German people is a very complicated point

of the German people.

of the German people.

in the person of one king. He, in farming out the colonization rights to his princely supporters, granted rights to various islands to different parts of his kingdom. These grantees, in town, recruited their colonists from their respective provinces. The Flemings were Teutone blondes; the Calicians and northern Portuguese had a strong blonde strain from the Gothic invasions; and the Lisbon and Southern Portuguese were darks, not only from the original Iberian blood but also from the Moors from Africa.

Mr. R. tells me that originally Madeira was used as a penal settlement, its name, meaning "wood" in Portuguese, being given on account of the fact that the convicts sent there were employed in cutting down and burning the heavy woods that covered the island. He says that the bulk of these naturally came from the metropolitan city of Lisbon. But of course, there must have been others who hailed from further north. Mr. R. did not hint that his ancestry included convicts and gave me no definite reason for his extreme blondness. His wife, also of Madeira stock, although born in America, is decidedly dark and of pronounced Moorish type; as is also his daughter.

Mr. R. had a fair schooling, enough to enable him to get a position as a bookkeeper in a Funchad firm.

In 1914, shortly after he began working, he and a boy friend were looking at a newspaper together, in it was an advertised sailing of the French Line of steamers to Boston;

the sailing date was just two weeks away.

The friend exclaimed, "I am going to America". Mr. *Rodriguez* R., infected with the boy's enthusias'm, decided to go too. Going home and announcing his decision, a grand family hullabaloo broke out; the mother strangely opposing the idea; the father being rather favorably inclined. A daughter of the family was already in America with her husband. Finally the father gave his decision that Mr. *Rodriguez* R. might go, provided he went to stay with his siter and brother-in-law.

On account of the shortness of time, there ensued two weeks of hectic activity. A passport had to be obtained. As the boy was nearing military age, a fine had to be paid to the army authorities to allow him to emigrate. Mr. *Rodriguez* R. tells me that, inspite of the payment of this fine, he can be forced into the Portuguese Army, should he return home before the age of forty-five. *X*He obtained his first papers of naturalization but never obtained the final ones *X*.

Preparations completed, he and his friend sailed for Boston.

The *World War* ~~wood~~ was already in progress, although America had not yet entered; business was very active, and Mr. *Rodriguez* R. found no difficulty in finding a job. He spent several years in New England, working in various factories at good wages. He finally accumulated enough savings to open a small store, and from this also made money.

When America entered the war, he was called before the draft board and asked if he wanted to go to war. He replied, "No, if I wanted to fight I would have stayed in my own country". He was placed in Class ⁵ Five, but was never called for service.

After some six or seven years in America, he had accumulated six thousand dollars in savings. Hearing much of California, he took his money and came West. Here he has lived in several parts of the state, running small groceries, pool-halls, tobacco stores, etc. At present, he again has a small grocery and is giving his longer established competitors worry over the amount of trade that he catches. He has chosen a location on the edge of a small business district where he can stop, buyers from going further along the street to trade. He has a merry ^{smile} ~~mile~~ and when not busy inside, stands in his doorway or sidewalk, making friends and talking with passers-by one of his competitors recently said to me, "Mr. ^{R. R.} ~~R.~~ is ^{certainly} stopping a lot of trade from getting up this far."

Asked how the depression affected him he smiled and said, "I am still eating". He went on to say that the full force of the depression did not hit him, suddenly at the time of the 1929 crash; people had savings and while these savings lasted they did not cut down on food ~~much~~ economize on other items. With the disappearance of these savings,

his business was increasingly affected till you might say it was cut in half. Buying shifted from fancy groceries and canned goods to staples and bulk products. The various Fedreal relief measures have helped his business some by giving people some cash to spend. The county grocery order were too much trouble and gave no profit, so he never honored them. He says his business is picking up a little. However I am inclined to believe that is the result of his salesmanship and the taking business away from competitors, rather than of any up turn of conditions.

Comparing life and conditions in Portugal and America, he had the following observations to offer:

In Portugal, people like to enjoy life and let others enjoy it too. They work hard but without haste, after work they enjoy calmly a few simple pleasures: A glass of wine, a cigarette, a friendly chat; on feast days, a simple folk dance, a little drinking but no rough-housing. When a neighbor needs assistance they give it freely without thought of payment, except that they know that should they need assistance in turn, they can expect it from their friends. On the other hand, in America, everybody is grafting, rushing around like crazy people, trying to get the best of somebody else. "This country is too swelled up. Someday it is going to bust up."

Regarding the present dictatorship in Portugal; asked

if he thought it would prevent a relapse into the former series of monthly revolutions, he said he thought those days were over. that the dictator was pretty tough and had things well under control. However revolutions never bothered Madeira; they took whatever government came along, and pursued the even tenor of their lives regardless.

Asked whether the Maderia people shared the Azorean enthusiasm for coming under American rule, he said not, that the Azoreans who were anxious to have the United States purchase the Azores from Portugal, were just poor uneducated fellows who couldn't make a living in America, but wanted to stay in the Azores without having themselves or their children called for service in the Portuguese Army.

Mr. R.'s store and home, are located in the same premises. The equipment of the ~~store~~ all seems to be second hand, ~~at~~ but the goods are well displayed, and he is active with his paint brush, putting prices of "leaders" on his windows. I have seen little of the house, but it has the same atmosphere: cheap but clean.

Mr. R. speaks English fluently, altho his lack of knowledge of cultural and scientific terms, prevents him from expressing his ideas except with considerable circumlocution.

He says he never got his final naturalization papers for the reason that he didn't have time to learn the answers to all the crazy questions they asked, such as the names

ought it would prevent a release into the future

of monthly revolutions, he said he thought those

are over that the dictator was pretty tough and had

Ministry; they took whatever government came along, and they

used the even tenor of their lives regardless.

Asked whether the Arabs people were a danger

enthusiasm for coming under American rule, he said not,

that the Arabs who were anxious to have the United States

own the Arab land, Portugal, were just now uninterested

Follows who couldn't make a living in America, but wanted

to stay in the Arab world without having themselves on their

children called for service in the foreign army.

Mr. A. is sure and sure are looking for the same promises.

The equipment of the army will seem to be a second hand, and

the government will be happy, and he is active with his gain

money, putting prices of "leaders" on his words, I have

seen little of the house, but it has the same atmosphere

cheap and clean.

... speaks English fluently, with a lack of know-

ledge of cultural and scientific terms, however the form

he says he never got his final education papers

For the reason that he didn't have time to go to the school

to all the crazy questions they asked, and at the same

of the presidents, etc.

He has no delivery car, but makes limited deliveries in an old sedan he owns. Most of his customers are from the near-by Portuguese and Italian settlements, people who have not got into the American habit of telephoning an order and expecting delivery; they go to the store and ~~buy~~ ^{bring} the stuff home in their arms.

As to persistence of old customs, the only one I noticed was the practice of eating cabbage soup (hortaliça), together with a fatty sausage (linguiça and washing it down with red wine.

He was married only three or four years ago, after coming to California. His wife is a very charming young woman, whose sympathetic manner must help her husband greatly in building up his business, although born in America, she has more of the old world, feminine, shy charm than of the harum-scarum gaucherie of the usual immigrant's American born daughter.

There is one small girl, aged two, who spends much of her time in the store, playing with customers and smearing her face with sweets.

of the president, etc.

He has no delivery copy, but makes his deliveries in an old bag in order. Most of his customers are from the

not get into the American habit of telephoning an order and expecting delivery; they go to the store and pay

As to persistence of old customs, the only one I noticed was the practice of eating coffee (hot) together with a fatty sausage (linch) and eating it down

He was married only three or four years ago, after coming to California. His wife is a very charming young woman, whose sympathetic nature must help her husband greatly in building up his business, although born in another age, she has none of the old world, feminine, shy charm than of the former season's character of the usual temptress

There is one small girl, aged two, who stands with of her life in the store, playing with customers and answering

Interviewing a Portuguese from the Hawaiian islands, in his father's family there were nine boys and seven girls fifteen of which are living, all came to Oakland ten years ago.

This family all lived and worked on a sugar plantation in the state where the pay for boys up to fifteen years of age was twenty-five cents per day, the received one dollar a day or twenty-four dollars a month, out of this they paid for lights fuel food and clothing the company furnished the house.

This man age thirty-two has had no schooling whatever, having to help their family earn a living at a very early age.

This man has a wife and two children, during the ten years he-

thirty-four
Born in Portugal ~~34~~ years ago. He ~~came~~ *came* to this country at the age of ~~17~~. He attended school until he was ~~14~~ and then worked ~~3~~ years. *seventeen* *fourteen*

has
Since coming to this country he ~~had~~ *has* had many jobs. Working mostly in laundrys in Berkeley and Richmond. He had never learned a trade, ~~nor has he shown any mechanical or musical ability.~~

ok
Since 1931 he has had only some temporary work. Tho up to that time he worked steadily.

His father was a farmer. Born in Italy 50 years ago. He had the usual grade school education of about ~~6~~ years. Then he worked at odd jobs before coming to America, as he had some relatives in Massachusetts who urged his to come here.

Massachusetts
He came here at the age of twenty and remained in ~~Mass.~~ *Massachusetts* about a month. He secured work on a ranch in Des Moines, Iowa and remained there twenty years. He amassed quite a fortune of about \$70,000 and lost it eventually in speculation. Owing to his wife's illness he came ~~as~~ a laborer with the P.G. & E. Co. in Oakland. He is still working there. He has a family of three and they are all married.

He has had little time for culture; ~~neither has he any musical or mechanical ability.~~

Since 1929 his position has not been damaged very much financially.

His father was a farmer.

He very much regrets coming to this country as he would have been by this time quite well to do in Italy. ~~Tho~~ his relatives believed America offered him much hope.

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Subject----Portugese

He was born in a small town just outside of Lisbon, Portugal. He had no recollection of his parents except a hazy recollection of the story that his father was drowned in a ship wreck. He and four other brothers and sisters were raised by an Uncle. At no time did he ~~ever~~ attend any school. His uncle was a fisherman and went on fishing trips of months duration.

When he was about fourteen his uncle went to the United States. He was made the sole support of his younger brothers and sisters and his aunt. The only trade he knew was the knack of making rope fishing nets. The first six months of his uncle's departure were very hard, food and money being very scarce. After about seven months they received a letter from the uncle and also an inclosed \$10 gold certificate. Finally the priest explained the significiance to them but he had to go to Lisbon in order to get it cashed. Money was received regularly from his uncle after this. About two hears later the Uncle sent for the family to come to the United States.

They lived with their uncle in a small town on the New Jersey coast where his uncle was fishing. Reaching the age of 18 he decided to strike out for himself. He signed up as a galley helper on a Norweigan Whaler. This trip lasting about two years was spent in the region of Alaska. The ship finally ended its trip in Seattle. He ~~syd~~ stayed in Seattle and became a rather proficient fisherman.

Being industries and thrifty he and a partner obtained the lease of a small fishing boat from Van Camps cannery. Later they bought the boat. He next settled in Montrey, California where he married. He stayed there several years raised a family of five children, three girls and two boys. They all attended public schools in Monterey. He lost his oldest son during the war.

He now does odd ship work, living in Richmond, where one of his sons is in business. The greatest effect of the depression to him was the reduction of the price of tuna from \$200 a ton to its present price of \$80 a ton.

Nationality--Portuguese
Birthplace --Portugal
Age --35
Yrs. In U.S.--25
Number in Family--3
Sex-- Female

758
Portuguese

Parentage.

Father was a small farmer in Portugal. Started as a migratory field worker in Calif. Worked for ten years. Now has small farm of his own. Mother dead. Roman Catholic.

Home Surroundings.

Rent five room house. Hardwood floors, conventional three-piece overstuffed set in living-room, radio. Three cheap copies of Maddonna's on walls. Three wedding photographs on mantle over imitation fireplace. Daughter's latest photograph on radio. Dining-room has conventional three-piece set. House is very clean.

Economic situation

Husband has steady employment as machinist. Wife works about four months in cannery as floor-lady. Own Chevrolet.

Cultural Activity

Movie magazines and an occasional dime novel. Social life consists of about two movies a week and parties.

Personal History

Went to school about three years in U.S. reads and writes poorly. At fifteen she started working in the canneries. She was married at 17 and has a daughter 17 years of age. She was out of the canneries two years during the child's infancy, but has been working every summer since. She has been a forelady for ten years.

The daughter attends a private Catholic school, lives at home. The mother spends practically all of her money on the daughter's tuition and clothes. She is very ambitious that her daughter should marry higher up on the scale than an ordinary skilled worker. She sends her daughter to the private catholic school with this home in view, now because she is extremely devout; on the contrary she herself attends mass very irregularly.

Her main social activity is her parties. She is very fond of wine and usually gets half tight at the parties. She is very noisy and vulgar in her sober moments and doubly so under the influence of liquor. She is generous and kind-hearted to her friends. She loves to be the center of attraction and is always making wise cracks, of a very sexy nature. The major portion of her vocabulary is made up of profanity of the type generally acceded to teamsters. She never

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

2. In the second part, we consider the case of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

3. In the third part, we consider the case of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

4. In the fourth part, we consider the case of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

5. In the fifth part, we consider the case of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

6. In the sixth part, we consider the case of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

7. In the seventh part, we consider the case of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

8. In the eighth part, we consider the case of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

She never completes a sentence without swearing nor a conversation without a dirty story or sexy allusions.

One day she was standing with a ~~group of~~ group of women and a very tall, skinny woman was coming down the street on the arm of a man who was more than a foot shorter than her. She began to make remarks and the entire group began laughing. As the couple passed she left the group and approached the man saying, "Now be sure you take good care of her and don't let anything hurt her". Then she made a remark in Portuguese that brought forth a laugh from the Portuguese men who were standing off some distance.



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Mr. J. Parker

Portugese.

11

To

Professor Paul Haden.

I was born in Portugal, the son of a farmer and at an early age my parents together with five brothers and sisters, moved to Hawaii where the entire family worked in the sugar cane fields.

The crews working in the cane fields were divided into three groups, the women and small children working in one group, the young men in another and the elder men in still another group.

As there was very little or no opportunity for an education I grew up with nothing to look forward to except manual labor and while still a young man I was able to save enough money to pay my way to San Francisco, later moving to Oakland where I secured work in a foundry. It was while working in this capacity I met and married a Portugese girl. By being saving we were able to support a family of four children and make payments on a home which we hope some day to own. As I enlisted into service for the World War I was able to secure the benefit of a veterans loan on my home and thereby save it from foreclosure at the beginning of the Depression.

The past three years have been the most trying of my life as through my inability to secure steady employment I was compelled to ask for releif, much against my will, then the Civil Works Administration came into being and I was able to secure employment for a period of over four months which was a godsend while it was in effect, however at the close of the C.W.A. I was again forced to apply for Releif until the S.L.R.A. could be put in working order and at this time with the S.L.R.A. work and the few odd days I am able to pick up in foundry work I am able to exist in a way.

Owing to the exceptional advantages offered by the Public School system in this country, I am putting forth every effort



1012

Portuguese

that my children receive all the education I am able to give them
so I hope they will not be forced to follow the uncertainty of
manual labor for a living.

11

Investigator, C. Woodbury.

Interview # 13

Manuel Machado born in the Azore Islands. Portuguese. Mr. Machado came to this country as a small boy 44 years ago. As so many other Portuguese had come to California and settled around Lafayette and Walnut Creek and Concord and through the valley towns in Contra Costa County, so his father decided to do the same. There were four girls and one brother in the family. One of his sisters is dead, one sister is still living here, the other two sisters and his brother have returned to the Islands.

The schooling of Mr. Machado was practically the schooling learned through hard work. He had little education. As a young boy he worked for nine years in and around Lafayette for various ranchers mostly engaged in dairying. In this way he learned fully about the making of good cheese, butter, and truck farming. 28 years ago he had saved up enough money to make the down payment on a 59 acre ranch which lies just about a mile beyond Lafayette toward Walnut Creek. This he planted to walnuts, fruit, bought some cows and began dairying on his own. Like practically all of the Portuguese in this section he saved his money. He had married. He and his wife worked hard. He had married a daughter of a Portuguese family he had met near Lafayette. As he made a little money he bought real estate. He invested in Santa Cruz property where a colony of Portuguese have long been established. About a year ago with the activity of the tunnel work and all and the consequent boost in land values he sold the ranch near Lafayette to a Mr. M. M. Garrett and decided to live in Santa Cruz. They had had one daughter who had married and was living in San Jose.

While the depression has hurt Machado he is happy and contented in this country and would not consider living elsewhere.

scheduling. O Analyzed

thirty eight

X. was born in Portugal 38 years ago . He had little schooling and He came to this country when he was 18 years old. He worked for a while on river boats in New York, then he decided to come to California.

Applied working

He secured work on the river boats in San Francisco and after working several years, he had saved enough money to buy a small ranch in Sonoma County.

He later sold this place and came to Oakland, where he is bought a small store.

~~He has no mechanical ability or is he musically inclined.~~

Since 1929 his business has been about the same as before.

huder

711

Born in Portugal 28 years ago. This man came to America at the age of 15 years. He had four years education. He came directly to Oakland as he had friends living here. He has worked at various laundries as a helper, but has never learned a trade. He has no mechanical ability and since coming here seems content with just working. At the present time he is only working part time. Since 1929 most of his work has been on and off. He has not been able to save any money.

He came to America with the hope of bettering himself.

His father was a farmer.

(149) 1140

After Joe D. came home from school, in Lisbon, Portugal where he was born the youngest in a family of five, all sons. He used to help his father and brothers fix the nets that had been damaged while out fishing. His ancestors for many years went and were fishermen so it was not surprising for him to be a fisherman also. One of these fishing trips nearly cost Joe his life.

In 1913 they were fishing about 150 miles off the coast of Dijon in the north of Spain when they were caught in a terrific storm and the schooner foundered with the loss of eight lives, two of them being Joe's brothers. He and five other men were picked up by a French boat and taken to Dijon, Spain and from there back to Lisbon. After working about one year more fishing he went to Viga, Spain and got employment on the docks as a stevedore. At this time they were giving men free transportation to work on the Panama Canal so he was employed by a contractor and shipped there where he worked until 1915. After the completion of the canal he received free transportation to San Francisco where he got in touch with a Portuguese contractor and worked for 14 years with him off and on. He didn't think he could get anymore work as a laborer in the building industry and went to work in the agricultural fields which he has done since. At present he is working in Hayward. Joe expresses bitterness at how the agricultural workers were neglected in the NRA codes and is a staunch supporter of unions. Has no political inclinations at all except he said he voted for Sinclair as he thought he would free Tom Mooney

.

1141 Paul Vegucci came to the U.S. when only a baby with his parents to live in Detroit, Michigan. His father after working on the Railroad saved enough to buy a small store where Paul went to work after he completed school. The store business was too dull for him so he joined the army and was sent to Fort Kanehawehe, Honolulu. After two years he married a Chinese girl saying he couldn't trust a white woman down there. Strange enough, he is very chauvinistic hating Negroes and all other colors except Chinese and American and has no political development at all. Says he is to vote for Merriam to preserve American Institutions.

.

1141 Coming from Barcelona, Spain after serving three years in the Spanish army in Morocco this man went to work on a ship as a steward between New York and Spain. He jumped ship in 1919 but unable to find work in the east "bummed" his way to New Orleans. He worked on the docks as a stevedore there for a short while then stowed away on a ship at the time now knowing where it was going. After two days at sea he gave himself up to the captain and was put to work peeling potatoes. This ship was going to Costa Rica and the crew took up a collection for him and he stayed ashore in Costa Rica. He got drinking very heavily there until some rich Spanish people took him in hand and gave him a good position in his business. This Spanish business had a daughter whom he wanted to marry this man but he heard so many glowing accounts of America from his brother in New York that he came back to the U.S. He went to work in the Textile mills in New Jersey and took part in 3 strikes back there. By this time he was pretty disgusted with America and wanted to go back where he came from and was sorry that he left Costa Rica. He figures he would have been a rich man if he had stayed there and is going to try to get back there this year.

Portuguese--1940,
English to Mexican,
Corruption--Minister
~~of Finance~~
~~Minister of Finance~~

539

Analyzed

^a This man is of ^{His} ~~Portuguese~~ ~~origin~~ ~~and~~ ~~born~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~Islands~~, came to the ~~Islands~~ ~~some~~ ~~years~~ ~~ago~~, but ~~knows~~ ~~nothing~~ ~~of~~ ~~historical~~ ~~part~~.

^{daughters} He married a ~~Portuguese~~ ~~woman~~ ~~and~~ ~~has~~ ~~two~~ ~~daughters~~, one is ~~born~~ ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~too~~ ~~young~~ ~~to~~ ~~attend~~ ~~school~~.

^{or} He works as a ~~Minister~~ ~~of~~ ~~Finance~~ ~~or~~ ~~part~~ ~~time~~, but ~~has~~ ~~not~~ ~~of~~ ~~work~~ ~~for~~ ~~some~~ ~~time~~.
has ~~in~~ ~~this~~ ~~family~~ ~~quite~~ ~~hard~~ ~~they~~ ~~are~~ ~~poor~~ ~~and~~ ~~have~~ ~~a~~ ~~hard~~ ~~time~~ ~~to~~ ~~exist~~ ~~under~~ ~~difficult~~ ~~circumstances~~.

^{basis} He has ~~not~~ ~~been~~ ~~for~~ ~~a~~ ~~long~~ ~~time~~ ~~working~~ ~~for~~ ~~any~~ ~~past~~ ~~few~~ ~~years~~, but ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~on~~ ~~a~~ ~~part-time~~ ~~only~~.

Tony Silva left Portugal forty years ago and came to California.

He learned to be a carpenter in his native land and continued to work at his trade after coming here. He worked for a firm in Oakland many years and finally became foreman in charge of a number of men. Later he resigned and became a contractor.

He did very well in business for himself. He also purchased property when it was cheap in Oakland, later turning much of it over at a handsome profit.

In addition to his success in business he raised a large family. Some of his sons are in business for themselves, and others of his family are working at gainful occupations.

With his success, this man expressed a desire to sell his holdings here and return to his native land, even though he has been away for forty years.

Portuguese

1498

I'm Portuguese, and was born fifty years ago on the Island of Terceira in the Azores, where I milked cows and worked on my fathers farm until I was twenty. I came directly to California from there, and worked as a milker all over the State for fifteen years, milking thirty five to forty cows, twice a day for thirty dollars a month, room and board. I made big money working in the shipyards for three and one-half years during the War. Since then I have worked for the Paraffines in the varnish department for eleven years. I cook the varnish there. It is cooked from one-half to eight hours. I work eight hours a day and five days a week, and I get five dollars and twelve cents a day. We have no union at the Paraffines. I hold no race prejudices. I have been married for fourteen years, but we have no children. Neither of us is religious. I belong to no lodges or organizations. My house and furniture is all paid for. I own a Buick automobile. I owe no bills to anyone. We are both well insured. I have a few hundred dollars in the bank. My wife keeps the house clean and orderly, and I work. We are both content and happy.

69
71
Portuguese. Age 32.
born. Hayward.
Occupation. Clerk.
Lives. San Leandro.
Schooling. Local.

Remarks.

This man has had to play along for himself and was doing pretty well until hit by the depression. He has been employed as a clerk in a factory, but has had wages slashed several times and about once more will send him over the hill to the poor house--he'll probably all be there together. He is getting by with the aid of his wife who works also. He is seemingly a nice young man and will do better without doubt. Would classify "Very Intelligent."

Portuguese

13/16

The subject of this sketch ~~is a~~ ^{is} ~~very~~ ^{one}

~~was~~ Born on the Cape Verde Islands, 61 years ago. His father was a small land-owner and grocery store proprietor.

He had about 8 years schooling. After which, he worked for his father, and then at odd times as a sailor.

He came to this country when he was 18 years of age, and worked as a laborer in Pennsylvania for ten years.

He then secured work on a construction project, where he remained 13 years.

He returned to California and worked on the river boats and coast steamers. He has worked steadily up to one year ago.

Since that time he has had only small odd jobs. ~~He has no musical or mechanical ability.~~

He came to this country to improve his condition, but he believes that, had he remained in his own country, he would have been better off.

Portuguese

485

X was born in Portugal about 35 years ago. He attended school until he was twelve years old. He then secured work on a farm and saved enough to come to America, as he felt this country was a land of opportunity.

For a while, he worked in the cotton mills as a laborer in Massachusetts, after which he came to California. While in California, he has done mostly labor on farms, and he also has worked as a deckhand on the river boats.

He has very little desire for culture, although in his spare time he does some ^{reading} ~~farming~~.

His father is still in Portugal, and has a small farm.

X came to this country as he believed that it was better than his own country. He claims that he has not been able to save anything since ^{coming to} ~~he~~ this country.

Portuguese

The subject of this sketch was

Born in Portugal 52 years ago. He had very little schooling; and as soon as he was able, he went to work ~~worked~~ on the docks. After several years, he shipped on a small trading vessel, which took him to New York. He was then 18 years old.

He was able to secure work in New York as a laborer; and as he was able to save some money, he decided to come to California. For a while, he worked in San Francisco, and then came to Oakland where he secured work on the Pacific Gas and Electric.

At present, he is still with them, and has been able to work steadily since 1929.

He has no musical or mechanical ability.

He came to this country to improve his conditions.

21

1871

1872

Nationality - Portuguese
Birthplace - Azores Island
Age - 50
Yrs. in U.S. - 20
No. in family - 7
Sex - male.
Schooling - 5th grade

This man lived in the Azores Islands with his father until he was 20. His father owned a dairy. He was a very devout Roman Catholic and considered drinking the greatest sin. When his son was twenty he ~~sent~~ sent him to America to make his fortune and the rest of the family would follow. The father and mother died in the Azores Islands. Two brothers manage the dairy, the four sisters are married, three ~~of the~~ other children are dead.

When he came to the United States he roamed about the country for a year and finally landed in Oakland. He got himself a small dairy, ~~found himself a~~

(2) ~~started~~ started up a fairly good business, got himself a wife, and settled down to raising a family. In the meantime he learned a bit of the machinist trade and he sold his dairy and bought a garage.

He made a very comfortable living, bought his own home, put his four sons thru high school, and was very contented with his wife and family, and a game of cards.

About 1930 his business began to get very bad and in '31 he lost his garage. He worked in the ship yards as a welder for a about a year. In '32 he lost his job. He couldn't pay the interest on his mortgage and lost his home ~~in~~ after four months of no work. ~~but~~

One afternoon, about 5 o'clock, he came home after looking for a job all day. His youngest son was sitting on the porch crying. "What's the matter?" he asked.

4 Anna told me to tell you ~~that~~ you can't support her and she don't want you any more. she moved with the furniture & the kids got to go with her. The son went away and he sat on the steps. One of the neighbors went down to his sister-in-law and she came ~~got him~~ and told him he could live with her.

Since that time he has been living with his sister-in-law. He works occasionally. He drinks lightly all of the time and gets drunk regularly on Saturday nights. He plays cards, gambles when he has a little money, and occasionally goes to a movie. He never sees his wife. His sons ~~never~~ seldom come to see him but he usually sees them a few times a week on the street corner. Three of them work in factories and one is a butcher. The oldest boy got married about a month

ago but didn't invite ~~the~~ him to the wedding.

The only time he goes to church is on holidays.

The wife and kids go to church on holidays too. The wife works as a general nurse. Dresses and makes up like a young girl, goes to movies and dances with younger men, and has created a risqué reputation. When she can't get a date she sits home and reads sexy-dime novels.

R. H. Fido

PORTUGAL (ALGARVE ISLANDS)

Mr. M. & Mrs. A., from whom the following information was obtained, were both born in Madeira about fifty years ago. Both were from families whose main source of income was derived from fishing, although one of Mr. A's brother made a living by selling small merchandise and curies to those on board the frequent boats stopping at Madeira. His father was employed on a lighter used in coasting ships.

Coal was not produced on the island but was shipped in and stored to be resold to those boats calling at the Port. Most of these boats were forced to anchor at least a half-mile out, which made necessary the lightering service and also enabled his brother to become a merchant without the necessity of having a shop.

The work of coaling and loading and unloading ships gave work to a large number of men on a part time basis. Working only part time, they sought such other jobs as would increase their earnings. Scattered throughout the mountains which rise precipitately behind the town are numerous shrines each dedicated to some particular Saint and housing a statue of him. One of these shrines was plainly visible from the coast and the town and although to reach it meant a climb of over four miles it was frequently visited by the devout and the curious.

The trip down however could be made more easily as a

a number of the stevedores had fashioned light sleds which they would strap on their backs and carry to the summit of the mountain where for a certain fee they would bring one and sometime two passengers down the steep, slipping and dangerous road. While the passengers sat down upon the sled the drivers would stand upon the rear and steer.

There were a good many accidents and sometimes death. Mr. H. said a number of these were premeditated and any fancied slight or niggardliness in typing was enough to cause some of these men to create an accident.

These people were steeped in tradition and superstition and the superstitions and beliefs enumerated here are held to be absolute facts.

The shrine mentioned above housed a statue known as the Saint of the Mountain and it had suddenly appeared one morning on the summit of the mountain. It was decided to bring it down to the town and erect a suitable shrine for it and after a tremendous amount of work it was safely brought down the mountainside but-the next morning there was no statue.

It could be seen in its original place at the summit. It was again brought down and again it returned. Finally it was realized the Saint wished his shrine to be erected atop the hill, upon which he had first appeared. This was done.

A number of saints have appeared in this manner and form and in each instance where the people have brought the statue down to the coast it has invariably gone back to the mountains by dawn and there would then be erected a shrine around the Saint at the site he, himself, had chosen.

Sometime their efforts to move the Saint was frustrated by their inability to move the statue even so much as one inch.

Apparently light, their concerted effort would not budge it. So the shrine would be built on the spot.

Once, a statue of Saint John, they tried to transport to another island. They placed it on board the ship and started off. However they had gone but a short distance when the ship suddenly swung completely around and returned to Madeira. They tried several times to sail but, regardless of the direction of the wind, the ship always returned to port.

Off the coast of Madeira lie the Enchanted Isles. These are submerged far below the surface of the sea but can still be seen, together with their inhabitants by those few people who are gifted with the ability to see and speak with the people of other worlds, a privilege denied most of us.

However, any of us, who will walk down to the coast before sunrise on St. John's morning and stare intently at the spot under which the islands are submerged, will be rewarded by seeing the islands plainly and if we keep our eyes fixed upon a certain spot we can, provided our glance does not waver even the slightest fraction of an inch, walk directly to the islands and as we walk the islands themselves will gradually rise until they are completely exposed and their King and his people will be freed from the curse of God. To attempt this and fail means death.

These islands have been submerged since almost the beginning of time and their ruler, King Sebastien had an overpowering desire for conquest and power. He wanted to rule the world and to have all people to bow down before him.

This inordinate desire for power angered God and God punished him and all his soldiers and all his people, dooming them to a life below the surface of the sea. This he did by placing his stall upon the ground and forcing everything and everyone beneath the waves. The curse can only be lifted on the day set aside to honor St. John, but on the day these islands are raised another land will be submerged.

Every year the birds of Madeira, that feed upon fish and who point out to the fisherman the location of large schools, disappear for three months and visit the Enchanted Isles. This is known to be true because they return covered with dust and mud and come with strings tied around their legs.

A great deal of their time was spent in the celebration of religious fasts and some of their most pleasant memories are of some of their pilgrimages to the more distant shrines.

Twenty or twenty-five men and women would start, usually at night, barefooted and with their shoes, food and wine upon white backs and walk and dance their way to some village maybe two days distant. After they would spend as much as three days at this village. Food and wine were plentiful and they saw and heard of many miracles wrought.

The seven weeks of Lent were followed by the seven weeks celebration of the Holy Ghost.

Little cakes were usually made and passed around, at these celebrations, to the faithful and to the poor. At one such a piece of cake was offered to a certain rich man and he refused to take it. The next morning on awaking he found that his right hand and arm were quite badly crippled. He refused at first to believe this was in any way con-

accepted with his refusal to accept the cure but a year later he was persuaded to go before the Holy Ghost and accept a piece of the preferred cure and immediately his hand and arm were cured.

During the first week of the celebration of the Holy Ghost anyone wishing to do so may, at a cost of one dollar, participate in a drawing of names to determine who may have the privilege of having the Holy Ghost at their house for such a time as they may wish. After at the time a promise is made before the Holy Ghost that if some favor can be granted or some other matter desired is accomplished the Holy Ghost will be answered for the Church through the Patron Saint. This promise must be fulfilled, even though the person making the promise dies before fulfillment. In such event some one interested in the welfare of the deceased in the hereafter must see that the promise or vow is kept.

Mrs. A. says that these customs are rigidly adhered to by the immigrants but as far as the Catholics are concerned, those she knows have little respect for anything.

About ten years ago and some three years before her husband's death he suffered a serious leg injury. A close friend of the family made a vow, before their Patron Saint, that if Mr. A. were permitted to get well and could send enough money back to the Old Country to have a leg made of sweet wood. This leg made of wood would then be raffled at the celebration of the Holy Ghost and the money obtained would be donated to the Church, St. John's, California. However, this friend died before and was able to fulfill his promise and so the husband died some time later, though cured of his leg injury, the fulfillment of this promise

devolved upon Mrs. A. Because of a serious lack of money she has been unable to do this and she says that after she will wake up at night and worry about it. She says that it must be done before either she or her friend can rest in peace.

In speaking of her husband, Mr. A. remarked that the remembrance of some little thing that her husband particularly liked and the saying of a little prayer at the time further insured her peace and happiness after death. He was particularly fond of coffee and she never drinks coffee without the repose of his soul.

Her husband after told her of his visit to St. Michael Island and of his seeing there the wonderful statue the Saint Christ whose hair and nails were still growing and of the beautiful Santa Terese who knelt at his feet and who on occasion talked.

Mrs. A. was married in this country but the same religious rites and ceremonies were observed as were usual at home. Her marriage fiesta lasted for two days and the house and the grounds around it were filled with relatives and friends, her parents supplying everything possible for them to secure in the way of food and drink.

The wedding cake was cut into small pieces and given away but everyone securing a piece must give a coin in return otherwise it would be "bad luck."

Her children have all been baptized as soon after birth as possible. She, herself, was baptized when she was eight days old. With her people some man, a friend of the family, must be the God-Father but the God-Mother may be some Saint. Santa Roseline is her God-Mother.

Should a baby die without having been baptized its soul is lost. She told me.

The story of the heavy form with the white face lying on the floor has not been forgotten in the midst of the night with a deep feeling of oppression as if there were a weight upon our chest and a force pressing down upon our face, unable to open our eyes and struggling for breath, feeling as if we were about to suffocate?

Those who have experienced this have felt that this force was real, tangible, but what everyone does not know is that this is some poor child who has died without having been baptized and who is unable to enter Heaven. Were it not for the fact that the palm of its hand is placed with a large hole so would suffocate when this baby pressed its hand down upon our face. Selden has a person seen hole to open his eyes at such a time but those who have seen and testified and if one could close the child as it lay upon one's chest, it would immediately take the form of a little heap.

Continued in our next issue.

R. F. Bushell

No. 1034

Portugese

A married man, age 53, three dependents. Has been working for the ~~Weore~~ Drydock Co. for the past nine months as a marine mechanic. He puts in 36 hours a week receiving \$110.00 a month as against 44 hours a week and \$127 a month before the code went in. He blonged to the Union for 20 years and then dropped it for the open shop.

He says that thru the NRA many good men have been put back to work because of the shortening of hours. He says the Company cooperates 100% with the employees but that there are many foreman who chisel and give extra work to their friends and less to others. If the company officials could detect this and correct the wrong being done to many through no fault of their own they would do a great turn. At present thru NRA the increase in employment where he is has been. He is very strong for the NRA.

No. 1035

Italian

A man age 43 married and with three dependents. He has been working for the Borden Dairy Prod. Co. for the past nine years. He is a milk salesman on a route, earning a salary of \$164 a month, working eight hours a day--6 days a week. Before the code went into effect he was working the same hours at the same salary. He belongs to the Milk Drivers Union. There is a very strict closed shop for drivers. All hiring is done thru the Union. The Milk Co. choose its own drivers, but they must take them from the local union, and the man they choose must be a member in good standing. There is very little friction between employer and employee. He would like to see the NRA more rigidly enforced. He claims he should earn \$200 a month to assure his family a nice living.

H. M. Parker.

Descriptive Survey

To

Portugese of

Professor Paul Radin.

Alameda County.

85

Native Land - Portugal

Occupation - Native Land. - Principally farming, gardening and fishing.

Land Ownership - Native land. - Some owned land but the majority rented the land on a crop basis.

Reason for leaving Native Land. - To better conditions, usually encouraged to migrate to U. S. by relatives or friends who had already located here.

Living Conditions in Native Land - Very Poor, while houses were well built the floors were usually of dirt and had no conveniences.

School System in Native Land - Very Poor, Education was not regarded as an asset and any education above the grade about equal to our eighth grade was almost out of question except for the more wealthy citizens. In fact education was more discouraged than encouraged as children were compelled to work as soon as they were old enough and able to do so.

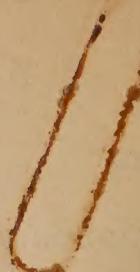
Arts and Crafts in Native Land - Music seem to be about the only outstanding Art which was brought to this country.

Currency - Currency or Money in Portugal as a medium of exchange is used very little, as a system of barter is used very extensively among the farmers, truck gardeners and fishermen and etc which seems to take care of their needs.

Living conditions in U.S. - Very good, living in modern homes which are well furnished and are mostly owned by them as comparatively few are living in rented property.

Occupations followed in U.S. - The more principal occupations followed are farming, manual labor, cannery workers and similar lines of endeavor, very few being in business or professional trades.

Class of U.S. Citizen - As a whole they are honest and industrious, meeting their obligations and in many cases have built up modest fortunes, are respected by their fellow citizens, are progressive and have an earnest desire to be real Americans. The younger generation are taking advantage of the exceptional educational system at their disposal.



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